

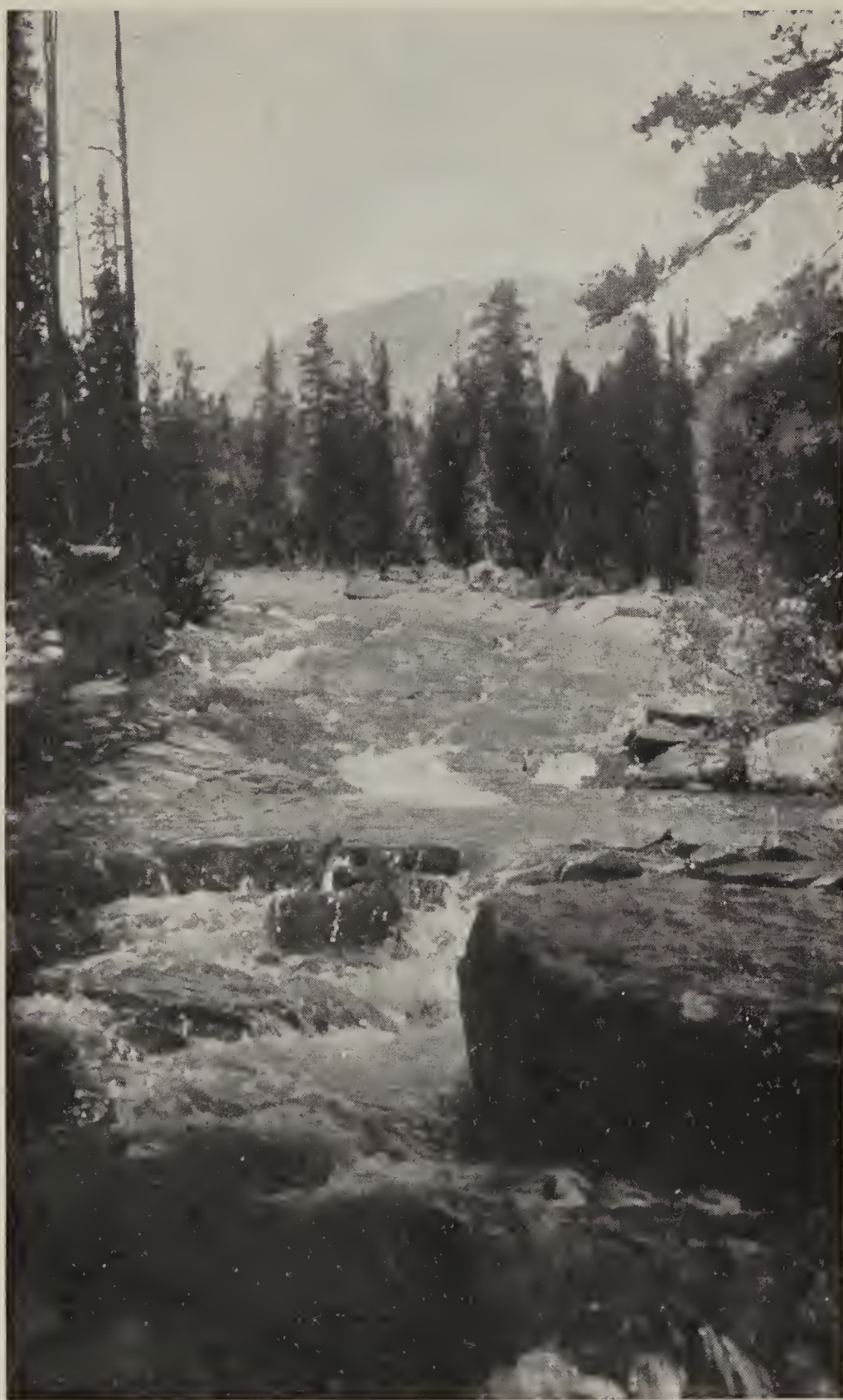
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ASHLEY

NATIONAL FOREST

UTAH—WYOMING



Uinta River.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE
INTERMOUNTAIN REGION

THE ASHLEY NATIONAL FOREST

The Ashley National Forest is located in northeastern Utah and southwestern Wyoming, and embraces most of the Uinta Mountain Range.

The net area is slightly over 1,000,000 acres.

The Uinta Range has the distinction of being the highest range of mountains in the United States extending in an easterly and westerly direction. Kings Peak, the highest point, has an elevation of 13,498 feet. There are many peaks 13,000 feet and more in elevation.



Spirit Lake.

HISTORY

On October 3, 1861, Caleb B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior, recommended to President Lincoln that the entire valley of the Uinta River (Uinta and Duchesne River drainages) be reserved to the United States and set apart as an Indian Reservation. The recommendation was endorsed as follows:

“EXECUTIVE OFFICE, *October 3, 1861.*

“Let the reservation be established as recommended by the Secretary of Interior.

A. LINCOLN.”

This withdrawal included the area now within the Ashley National Forest from Mosby Mountain on the east to the boundary of the forest west of Moon Lake, and to the summit of the Uinta Mountains.

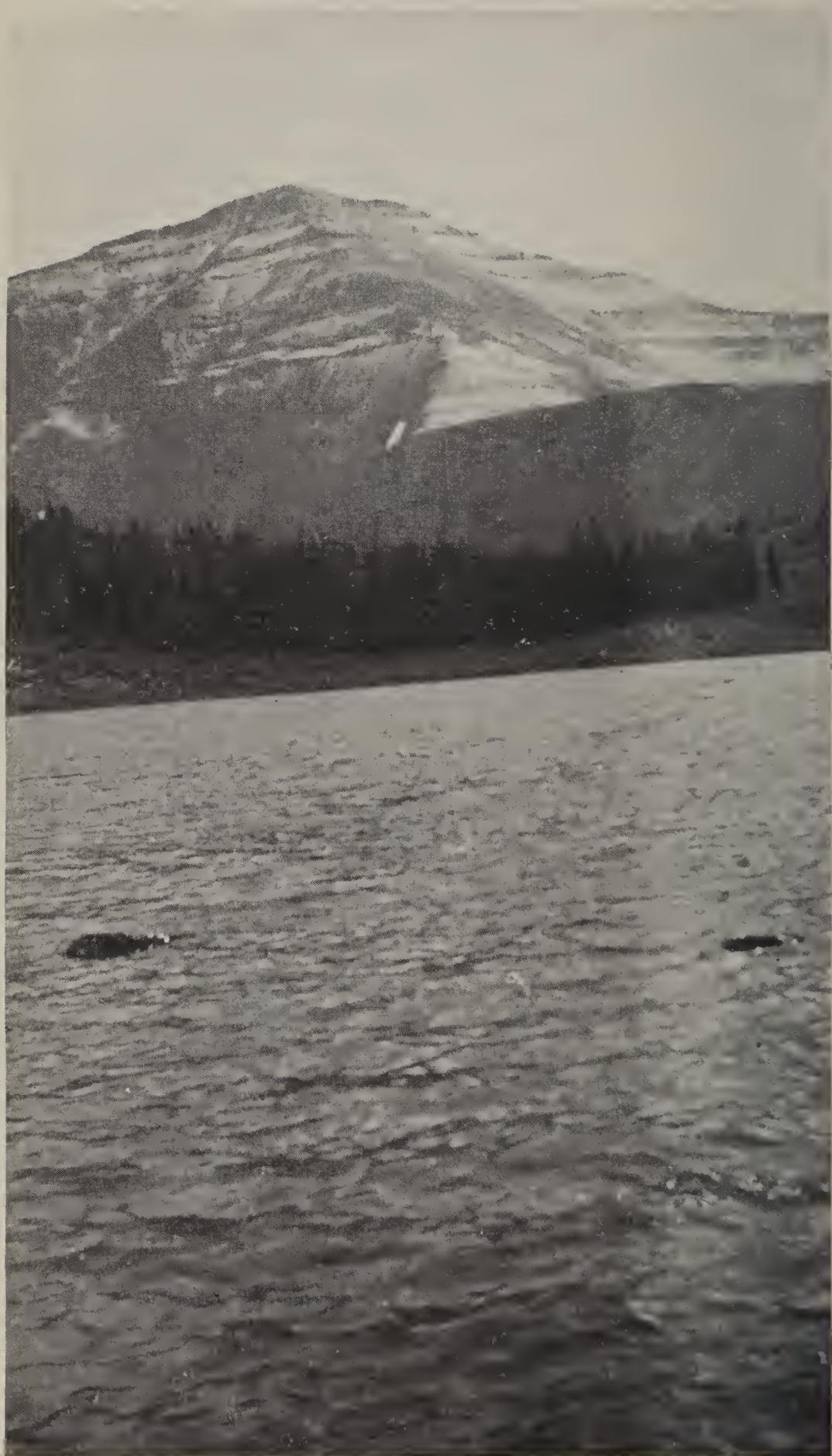
Utah Forest Reserve was created by proclamation of President Grover Cleveland on February 22, 1897. This embraced the present Ashley National Forest up to and including Range 21 east of the Salt Lake meridian, except the above described area in Indian Reservation.

On July 14, 1905, President Theodore Roosevelt by proclamation added the area within the Indian Reservation to the Utah Forest Reserve. And by Executive order on July 1, 1908, he created the Ashley National Forest from that portion of the Utah Forest Reserve east of the Rock Creek and Smith's Fork drainage. The forest was named for William H. Ashley of Virginia, fur trader and explorer in northern Utah and southern Idaho, 1820-1830.

Since 1908 there have been a few minor changes in the boundaries of the Ashley National Forest by reason of small additions made by proclamations of Presidents Coolidge, Hoover, and Franklin D. Roosevelt. The most outstanding addition was one of approximately 40,000 acres, known as the Fort Bridger Addition. Most of this area was originally a part of the Fort Bridger Military Reservation.

Cleanliness is a measure of good citizenship. The way a camp is kept and left is a measure of how your home is kept.

In 1933, certain areas were taken from the Wasatch National Forest and added to the Ashley, and the west boundary was moved farther west in the Smith's Fork drainage.



Gilbert Peak, elevation 13,428 feet.

PURPOSE

Like all other national forests, the Ashley was created with the objective of managing the forest so as to provide for the protection, perpetuation, and development of the timber and forage resources; to preserve the forest cover which regulates the flow of streams for irrigation, domestic use, and water power; to provide for regulated use for recreation; and to maintain a balanced stocking of wild life.



Big Brush Creek Gorge.

ADMINISTRATION

In order that the forest may be properly and conveniently administered, the Ashley is divided into five ranger districts, with a ranger in charge of each district. The headquarters of the ranger are located within the forest or in some town in the immediate neighborhood of it. The rangers and the forest as a whole are under the direction of a forest supervisor with headquarters at Vernal, Utah.



Sheep on the summer range.

Under State and Federal laws, a fine of not more than \$500, or a jail sentence, may result from wilful or negligent setting of fires in a national forest.

DUTIES OF FOREST RANGERS

Among the duties of a forest ranger may be listed—detection and suppression of forest fires, supervision of construction and maintenance work on trails and roads, and the building of telephone lines, fences, and range improvements such as water development and range fences. He must make timber sales, mark and supervise the cutting of timber to see that good silvicultural practices are followed. He must supervise the grazing of many thousands of sheep and cattle which feed upon the national forest under permit each season. In doing his work, he must go into every part of his district. The ranger districts on this forest with addresses are as follows:

Manila District.....	Manila, Utah
Vernal District.....	Vernal, Utah
Whiterocks District.....	Whiterocks, Utah
Lake Fork District.....	Altonah, Utah
Bridger Valley District.....	Mountainview, Wyo.

The principal species of timber represented are: Lodgepole pine (*Pinus murryana*), Ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*), Engelmann spruce (*Picea engelmannii*), Colorado blue spruce (*Picea pungens*), Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga taxifolia*), Alpine fir (*Abies lasiocarpa*), and Utah juniper (*Juniperus utahensis*).

There are some two and one-half billion feet of timber on the Ashley National Forest now ready for cutting into lumber or railroad ties. These figures do not include available timber suitable for mine props, fence posts, poles, etc.

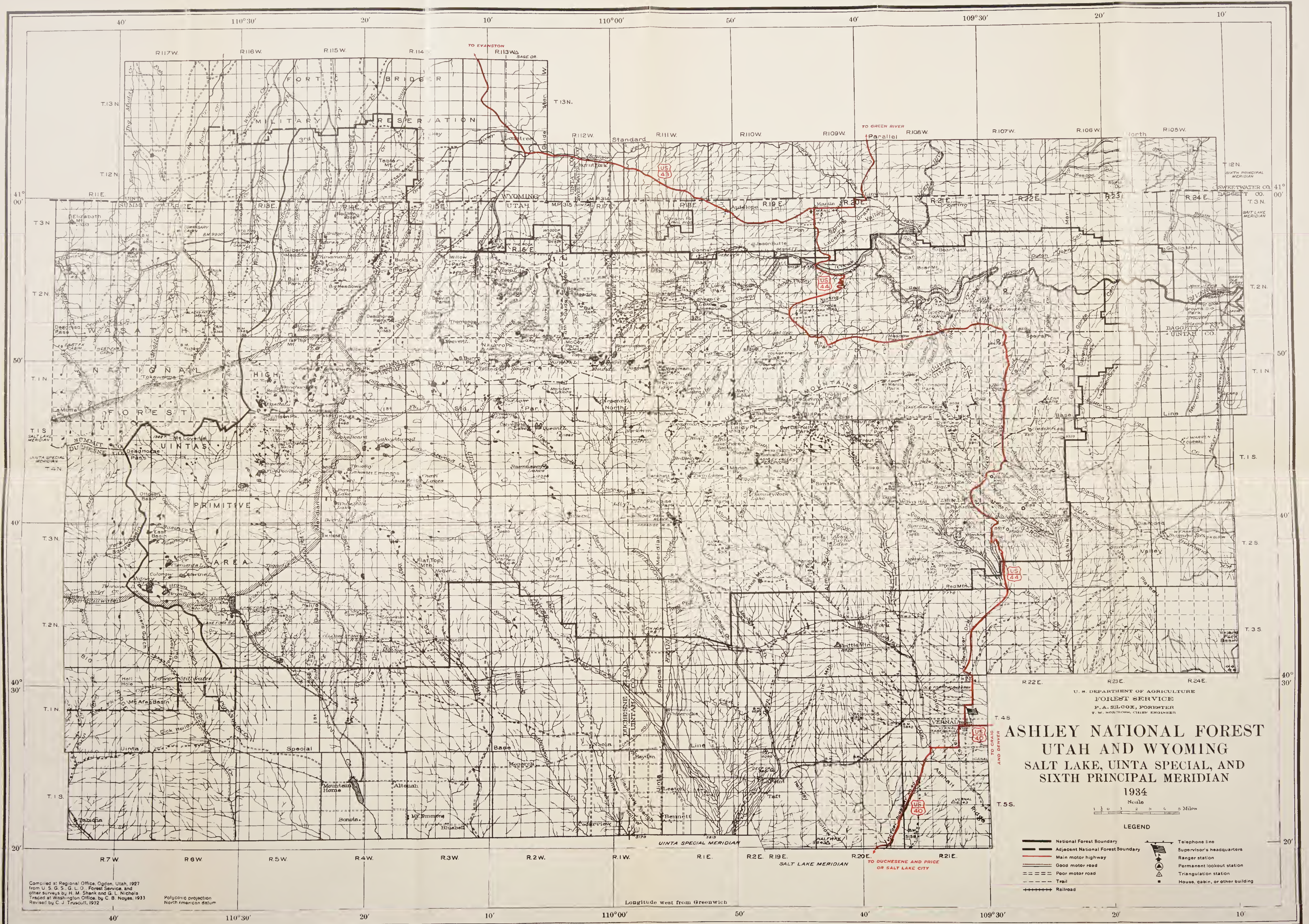
FORAGE

Throughout the mountainous country there are many areas covered with grass and shrubs which are highly valuable for grazing of livestock. The stock graze mostly during the months of June, July, August, and September.

The practice is to admit herds of cattle and sheep to the forest after the vegetation has obtained sufficient growth to be grazed without weakening the plants. After the stock are admitted, they are generally kept on ranges where forage is more or less mature, and not allowed on the higher land—later maturing range—until it is also ready. What is known as deferred and rotation grazing is practiced on most of the ranges. By this method the stock are moved from one section of the range to another in much the same manner as pastures are rotated on the farm, thus providing for certain portions of the forage on the range to mature and seed each year.



Cattle on the summer range.



Compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, Utah, 1927
from U. S. G. S. G. L. O. Forest Service, and
other surveys by H. M. Shank and G. L. Nichols
Traced at Washington Office by C. B. Noyes, 1933
Revised by C. J. Truscott, 1932

Polyconic projection
North American datum

Longitude west from Greenwich

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
P. A. SILCOX, FORESTER
T. W. NORRIS, CHIEF ENGINEER

ASHLEY NATIONAL FOREST

UTAH AND WYOMING

SALT LAKE, UINTEA SPECIAL, AND SIXTH PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN

1934

Scale
1 2 3 4 5 Miles

LEGEND

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| — National Forest Boundary | — Telephone line |
| — Adjacent National Forest Boundary | — Supervisor's headquarters |
| — Main motor highway | — Ranger station |
| — Good motor road | — Permanent lookout station |
| — Poor motor road | — Triangulation station |
| — Trail | — House, cabin, or other building |
| — Railroad | |

WATER

Water is the forest resource most necessary to the irrigated sections of the West. Without water for irrigation the valleys at the base of the Uinta Mountains would support only a meager population as a grazing and dry-farming country.



Green Lake.

The protective cover of trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants on the forest retards the melting of the winter snows, and provides a porous forest floor to absorb the snow water and rain and release them gradually into the streams to maintain an even flow for use on the farms during the dry summer months.



Lake Shore Basin above timber line.

FISH AND GAME

The Ashley National Forest, with its hundreds of miles of streams and hundreds of lakes, has more potential fishing water than any comparable area in the State of Utah. The Forest Service cooperates with the Utah and Wyoming State fish and game departments and the United States Bureau of Fisheries in stocking the waters.

Big game found on the Ashley National Forest are: Mule deer, elk, antelope, black bear, and mountain sheep. Because of the small numbers of elk, antelope, and mountain sheep, hunting of them is not permitted. Deer are hunted during the open seasons. The supply is only fair, but there are possibilities for considerable increase. Upland birds are scarce.

The Ashley State Game Preserve, largely within the south-east corner of the forest, provides winter range for deer and breeding grounds for sage hens.

RECREATION

The desirable places to visit for recreation purposes on the Ashley National Forest are too numerous to mention in detail here. Some of those most accessible, however, are: Moon Lake, Uinta River, North Fork of Ashley Creek, Red Canyon of Green River at Green Lakes, Carter Creek, Middle Beaver Creek, Henrys Fork, and China Meadows.

Because of the ruggedness of the Uinta Mountains, a relatively small portion of the Ashley National Forest is accessible to automobiles. The person who likes to get away from the more modern conveniences and follow pioneer methods of travel may find plenty of opportunity to satisfy his desires, as the extensive drainages of the Lake Fork River, Yellowstone Creek, Uinta and Whiterocks Rivers, Dry Fork, Burnt Fork, Beaver, Henrys Fork, and East Fork of Smiths Fork Creeks must be visited on foot or horseback if visited at all.



Red Canyon of Green River.

The scenery of the Uinta Mountains is singularly wild and picturesque, both in form and coloring. In the higher portions of the range where the forest growth is extremely scanty the effect is that of desolate grandeur; but in the lower basin-like valleys, which support a heavy growth of coniferous trees, the view of one of the numerous mountain lakes with its deep green water and fringe of meadow land, set in the somber frame of pine forests, the whole enclosed by high walls of purplish gray rock whose bedding gives almost the appearance of a pile of Cyclopean masonry, forms a picture of rare beauty.

There is much to interest the geologist. The central portion of the range is a broad, plateau-like crest of an immense anticline, now deeply dissected. The oldest formation exposed is the pre-Cambrian quartzite. All the great canyons of the Uintas head near the crest of the range and have the characteristic U-shaped form as a result of glaciation. At the heads of these canyons are basins ranging in area from 1 to 30 square miles, all of which are above 9,000 feet elevation.

This region is also a fertile field for study by the botanist. Within a comparatively short distance he may find plant life typical of the Upper Sonoran to Arctic zones.



Middle Chain Lake.

HIGH UINTAS PRIMITIVE AREA

To preserve in a wilderness state a typical mountain and forest area in Utah, the Forest Service has set apart a tract of national forest land in the Uinta Mountains which has been designated as the "High Uintas Primitive Area." The purpose is to prevent the unnecessary elimination or impairment of unique natural values and, so far as economic conditions will permit, to afford the public opportunity to observe conditions which existed in the pioneer days of the Nation, and to engage in the forms of out-door recreation characteristic of that period, thus helping to preserve national traditions, ideals, and characteristics, and promoting a true understanding of historical phases of national progress.

This area will be preserved in a "wild" state, in the sense that it will not be developed by road building or by any form of permanent occupancy. Prospecting, mining, and grazing of livestock will be permitted and, when economic conditions warrant, the orderly utilization of timber and water resources may be allowed. It will be the purpose, insofar as consistent with good land management, however, to keep the area in its undeveloped condition.

The High Uintas Primitive Area contains 243,957 acres, which is situated about equally in the Ashley and Wasatch National Forests, and extends along the crest of the Uinta Mountains from Gilbert and Kings Peak westward to Mirror Lake. Kings Peak (13,498 feet) is the highest in the State of Utah. This is a region of perpetual snow banks. Most of it is above timber line. The scenic beauty is superb. This is one of the few wilderness regions of America where the traveler must go on foot or with saddle horse and pack train.

The principal routes by which the Primitive Area may be reached on the Ashley National Forest are via Moon Lake, Yellowstone Creek, or Uinta River on the south side of the Uinta Mountains, or via China Meadows or Henrys Fork on the north side.

The public is cordially invited to avail itself of all the recreational opportunities afforded by the forest. In return, cooperation in the prevention of forest fires and keeping the camp grounds in a clean and sanitary condition is earnestly solicited. All campers should have with them, as a part of their regular equipment, a serviceable shovel and ax.

Visitors are required to abide by rules pertaining to clean camps; unnecessary damage to trees, shrubs, and flowers; State fish and game laws; and care with fire at all times.

THE CODE OF GOOD SPORTSMEN

1. There is more honor in giving the game a square deal than in getting the limit.

2. Help enforce the game laws. Game and fish are public property for the enjoyment of both yourself and the fellow who comes after you.

3. Be careful with your camp fire, cigarettes, and matches. One tree will make a million matches; one match can burn a million trees.

4. Put out all forest fires discovered if you can. If you cannot put them out, report them promptly to the nearest forest officer.



Early summer in Uinta Mountains.

RULES FOR PREVENTING FIRE ON THE FORESTS

1. **Matches.**—Be sure your match is out. Break it in two before you throw it away.

2. **Tobacco.**—Be sure that pipe ashes and cigar or cigarette stubs are dead before throwing them away. Never throw them into brush, leaves, or needles. Place them in the road, trail, or on bare ground and stamp them out with the foot.

3. **Making Camp.**—Before building a fire, scrape away all inflammable material from a spot 5 feet in diameter. Dig a hole in the center and in it build your camp fire. Keep your fire small. Never build it against trees or logs, or near brush.

4. **Leaving Camp.**—Never leave a camp fire, even for a short time without quenching it with water or earth. Be sure it is out—DEAD OUT.

5. **How to Put Out a Camp Fire.**—Stir the coals while soaking them with water. Turn small sticks and drench both sides. Wet the ground around the fire. If you can't get water, stir in earth and tread it down until packed tight over and around the fire. BE SURE THE LAST SPARK IS DEAD.

You dislike to camp among old tin cans: Clean up your camp.

RULES FOR HEALTH PROTECTION

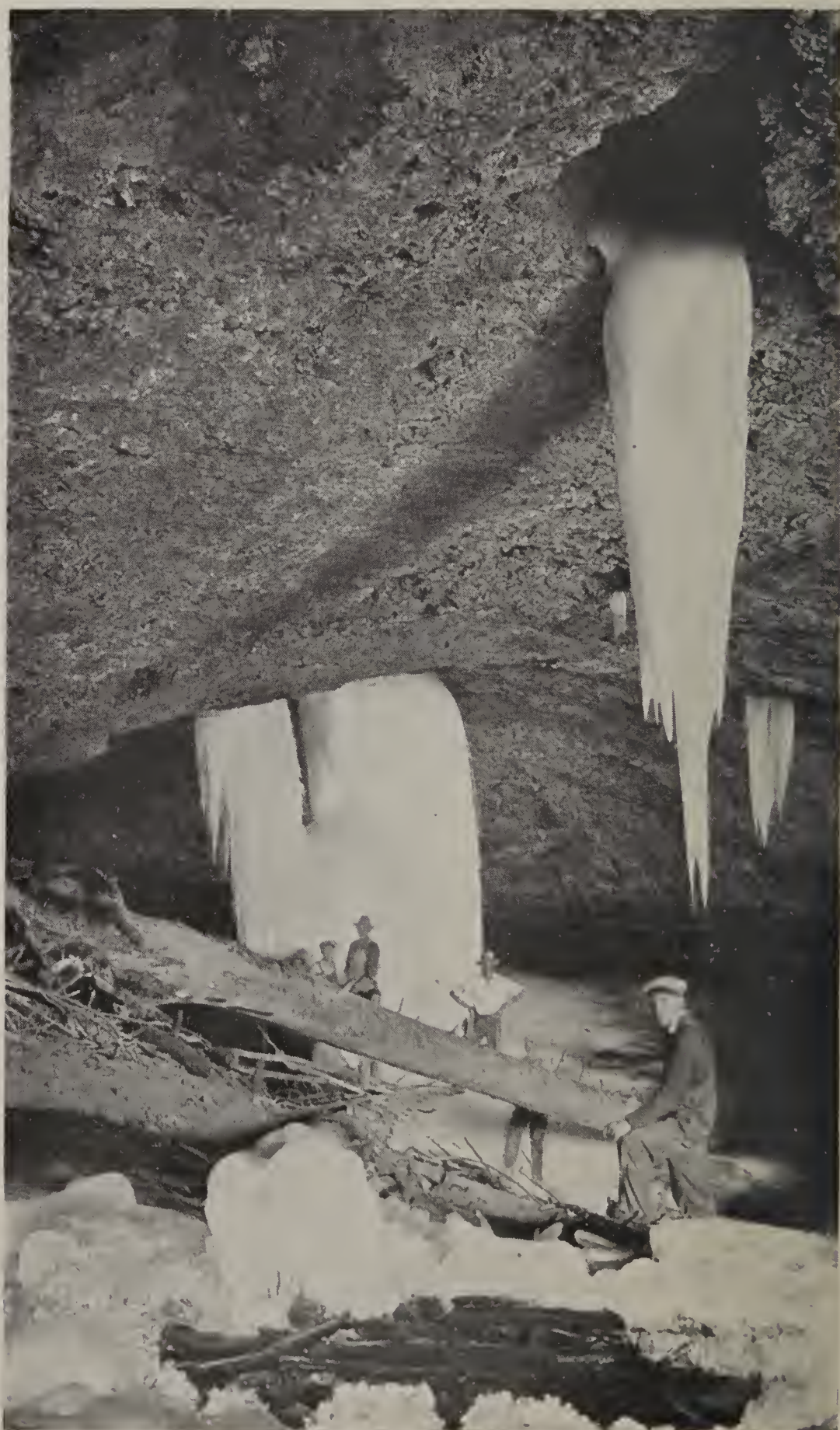
1. **Garbage.**—Burn or bury all garbage, papers, tin cans, and old clothes.

2. **Washings.**—Do not wash soiled clothing or utensils in streams, lakes, or springs. Use a container and throw dirty water on ground away from water supply.

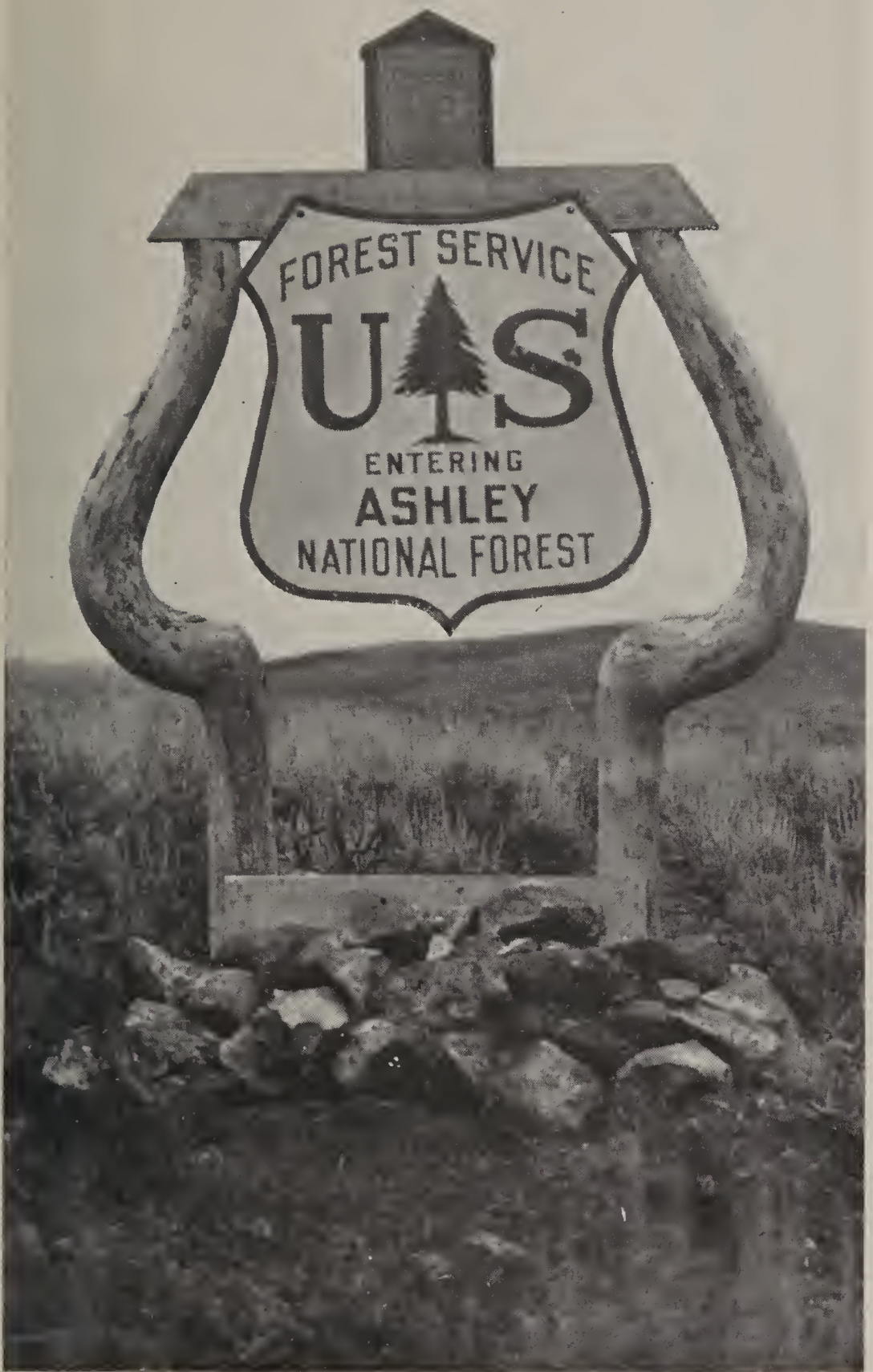
3. **Toilets.**—Use public toilets where available. They are located to protect water from contamination. Where toilets have not been provided, bury all human excrement at least 200 feet from streams, lakes, or springs.

4. **Purification.**—Mountain streams will not purify themselves in a few hundred feet. Boil all suspected water.

5. **Observe Laws.**—Observe rules and endeavor to have others do the same. National and State laws inflict heavy penalties for health law violators. Report all violations or unsanitary conditions (including dead animals) to nearest health officer or forest officer.



Big Brush Creek Cave.



Welcome to the Ashley National Forest.

HOW TO STOP A RUNNING FIRE

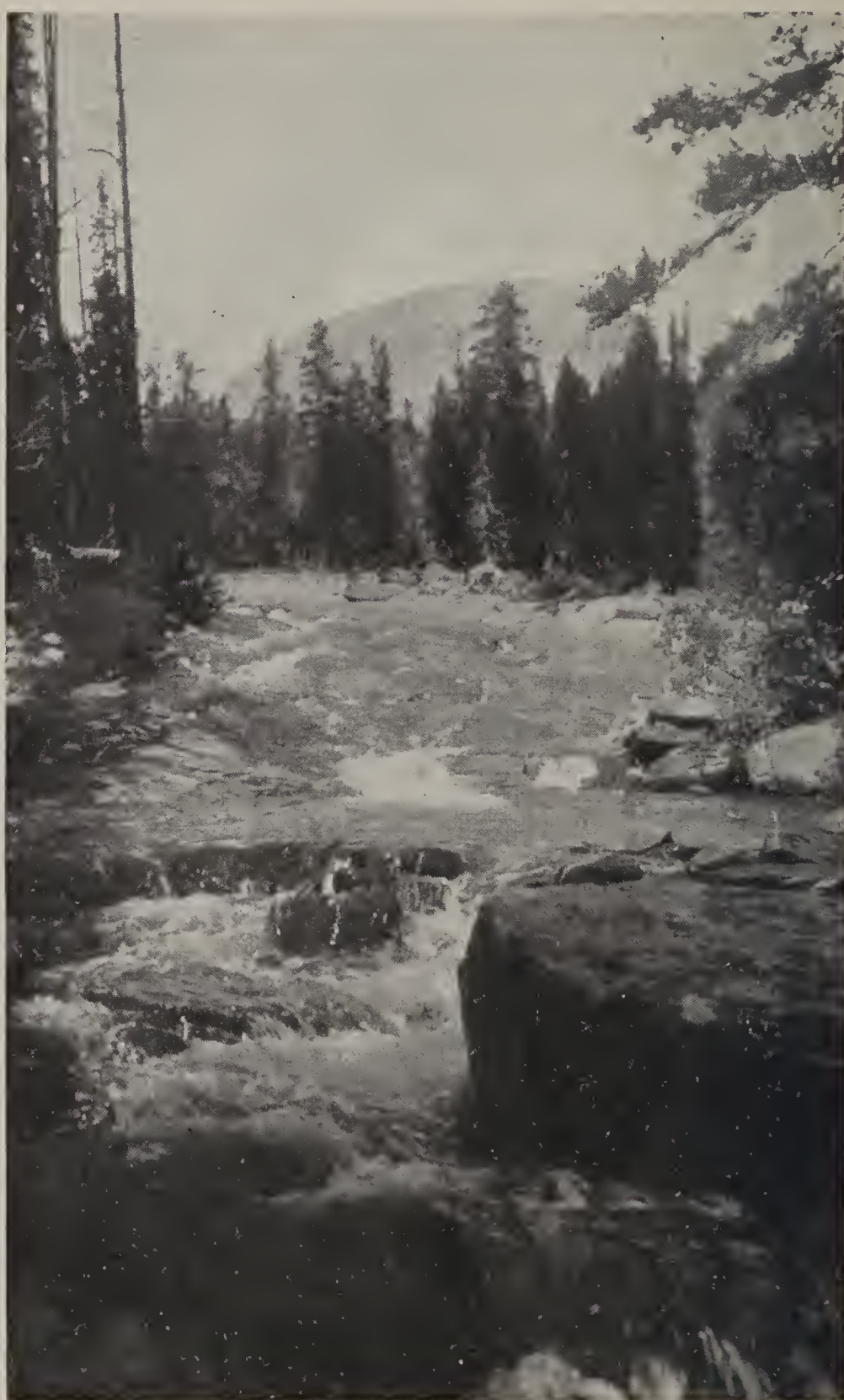
Throw on dirt to reduce the heat and stop it temporarily. Plenty of good clean dirt will sometimes smother it entirely. Dig a trench around and close to the fire, removing inflammable material, and digging down to mineral soil if possible. Then notify the nearest ranger.

Leave a clean camp and a clean record. Garbage, crippled game, and broken laws are poor monuments for tourists and sportsmen to leave behind them.

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